

# Geographical & Military Museum.

VOL. I.]

ALBANY, APRIL 25, 1814.

[No. 9.

## THE MILITARY MUSEUM,

*Is published every Monday afternoon,  
By S. R. BROWN,*

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*To the Editors of the Albany Gazette.*

GENTLEMEN,

By letters from Bath and Angelica lately published in the newspapers, it appears, that the road to the Allegany river will be a means of greatly extending and facilitating the trade, in salt and plaster of paris, to the southwestward. But it is evident that the expense of transporting these articles to the Allegany may be greatly reduced; as there may be water carriage, with but little obstruction, to the south end of the Crooked lake; and, with still less, to the heads of the Seneca and Cayuga lakes.

However essential the road westward of these points may be, as a means of extending and facilitating the trade in salt and plaster of paris, the importance of it is immensely increased, when it is considered as part of a line of communication, to become at no distant period, A GREAT HIGHWAY between the HUDSON and the ALLEGANY RIVERS. Such an highway has long been contemplated by men who looked forward to the time, when New-York should approach that degree of agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing eminence, to which she is destined by the combined operation of natural and moral causes, as sure in their effects as gravitation itself.

It is asserted that some time ago, more than a million of dollars was paid annually, for the transportation of merchandize from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, to be there embarked for the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c.

From any point on the Hudson, between the cities of New-York and Albany, the distance to the Allegany is less, considerably, than from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The face of the country between the Hudson and the Allegany, also admits of a better road in general, than is practicable from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, because of the high mountains, which must be crossed on the route between these places, for perhaps an hundred miles.

It is therefore reasonable to suppose, that New-York may come in for a share, in the trade to the states and territories on

the Ohio and its waters, even before the grand canal from Lake Erie is finished, accompanied (of course) with the advantages incident to the land carriage, which must then be necessary, from the Hudson to the Allegany. And when the grand canal is completed and in full operation, the additional advantages derivable from such land carriage, from river to river, as the share in the above trade, which New-York may then enjoy, would require in the winter season, must still remain to be diffused throughout the country furnishing the teams employed in this land carriage.

Three or four hundred thousand dollars, paid annually for the hire of teams in the winter season, would be a great help to the country, though but a small item in that accession of wealth, which this state must derive from her due share of the trade between the Atlantic coast and the states and territories on our western waters, whether they fall into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or into the Gulf of Mexico.

The introduction of cotton for our interior factories, by the Allegany, is also a subject worthy of consideration, connected with the idea above stated, as well as from its intrinsic importance. Cotton brought up that river would, to a certain distance, furnish a return load for the teams employed in carrying out salt, plaster of paris, or other merchandize.

In a word, the more closely the subject of a communication, between the Hudson and the Allegany rivers is considered, the more important does it appear to be, in every point of view.

MERCATOR.

*Albany, 22d March, 1814.*

*From the Georgia Journal.*

*Extract of a letter from Col. Benj. Hawkins to Maj. Gen. Pinckney, dated,*

*"CAMP NEAR FORT MITCHELL, Feb. 16.*

"A runner who is intelligent and was sent by me to the Chiefs low down this river, who are connected with the Seminolies, returned this evening. He heard a talk from the Governor of Pensacola to the Seminolies, delivered in his presence to the Chiefs of the Villages. The purport was—

"That being an ignorant people they should listen to their old Chiefs, and aid them to crush the Prophets, who had deceived them by their lies. As they had misapplied the powder he gave them to hunt provisions for their women and chil-

dren, he should give them no more—they had deceived, divided and ruined their nation. The British were not expected to possess the country bordering on the tide waters of the Floridas, and if they should come, they could not remain long, as the United States would drive them off. The Indians had once been deceived by them, and must take care how they trusted them again. It was expected peace would be made among white people every where this year, and it would be right for the Seminolies to help their old Chiefs to destroy the Prophets. The deception played on him was through the fears of his officer under him and second in command, who urged him to let the Prophets' party come and take him by the hand, and to give them some ammunition to hunt for their women and children.—The Chiefs he saw were friendly."

If any credit be due to the professions of the Governor of Pensacola, he may calculate from this Talk to the Seminolie Chiefs, that no more ammunition will be obtained by the hostile Indians from him. Until further lights are thrown on the subject, it may remain doubtful whether his acquiescence in their demands proceeded from fear of them or enmity to us. It is quite likely, that our formidable military force in the Creek Nation may have intimidated the Spanish commandant more than the threats of the Indians, and that he finds it prudent to change his tone to them, and to offer the best apology he can to our government.

The following statement handed us by an officer of the Patriots, directly from their camp, and on his way to Washington City, [for the purpose, we presume, of supplicating assistance from the general government,] contains, we believe, a correct view of their situation and prospects.

"On the 10th of January the Patriots left the St. Mary's river, about 70 strong; their numbers increased on their march to about 90, and on the 16th of the same month they arrived at the Aulotohewan Indian settlement called Paine's Town. On the 18th they commenced a block-house, 25 feet square, which they soon reared two stories high, and immediately proceeded to surveying the land. On the 10th of this month the force of the Patriots had increased to 160 men, and by this time I have no doubt they are more than 200, as recruits were daily coming.

The Aulotohewan country is a very fertile one, and I have seen many places where there are large numbers of

as fat as I ever saw killed in the woods. The land is equal in quality to any in America. Within seven miles of Fort Mitchell is a large lake, about five miles over, and no doubt communicates with Lake George or the river St. John's which is about 22 miles S. E. of Fort Mitchell.

These waters bring an excellent navigation into the heart of the country. On the 25th of January a large water melon was found, which was quite sound and eat well. The wild vegetable poke was growing in abundance at the height of 12 or 14 inches. The Orange tree grows spontaneously, and is now ornamented with its yellow fruits. The fort stands on a prairie, which is 7 or 8 miles wide and 23 long. This district of country is admirably suited to the culture of the sugar cane.

The Patriots are well supplied with ammunition and provision. They will raise a crop this season, and are determined to hold the country or lose their lives in defending it."

A letter, dated the 27th January, complaining of the conduct of the Patriots, some of whom originally went from this state, has been received by Governor Barry from the Governor of Augustine. The letter intimates that unless effectual steps are taken to put a stop to their illegal proceedings, it may lead to disagreeable consequences. Our executive will doubtless disregard this empty threat, and leave the Spaniards and Patriots to settle their differences in their own way.

## The Museum.

"Fais bien, et ne crains rien"

ALBANY, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1814.

Aspect of affairs in the North-west—No. 2.

It seems that authentic information has been received at Erie, and at other points, that the enemy are building ships of war at Matchidash, as well as boats on the margin of Lake Simcoe, anciently called Lake Aux Claies.

The policy of preserving an influence with the savages of the north-west and the immense importance of the Fur Trade, will induce the British government and the N. W. company, to make great sacrifices—to strain every nerve to maintain an ascendancy on the lakes Huron and Michigan.

The enemy know how to appreciate the immense value of Canada to the crown of Great Britain, better than many of our narrow minded politicians, who know no more of the extensive region than they do of the Atlantic, although travellers have minutely described every part of Upper and Lower Canada. Matchidash, or as the Indians pronounce it, Matchitashk,

which the enemy have chosen as the site of a naval port on Lake Huron, is situated on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the river which runs out of Lake Simcoe into Lake Huron, and which also is called Matchidash river.

The practicability of building ships of war at this place, and of getting on iron, cordage, cannon, naval stores and men is obvious; but whether government will permit the enemy "peaceably" to build a fleet capable of commanding the navigation of Lake Huron is another question. We have already on Lake Erie 4 ships of war of 20 guns each—one of 12—one of 6, and eight of from 3 to 1 guns; in short we have 112 guns afloat—good officers to command and brave seamen to point our cannon; besides the ever memorable 10th of September is still fresh in the recollection of the enemy.

In case of emergent necessity, it will be easy for Capt. Elliot, to get the five large vessels Lawrence, Niagara, Detroit, Queen Charlotte, and Lady Prevost, over the bar, generally of six feet water; near the mouth of the river St. Clair. These vessels draw from nine to ten feet water; consequently it would be necessary to take out their guns, but this operation, tho' it would delay a week, would by no means be found insuperable—to "Yankees."

All things considered, I see nothing to prevent the American flag's waving triumphant from Black Rock to Chicago.

The enemy have a military road leading from York to Lake Simcoe and from thence to Matchidash or Gloucester bay on Lake Huron. This road commences in the rear of York and is called Young Street; it is nearly 400 miles shorter than the circuitous route, by the Straights of Niagara, Lake Erie, and Detroit; it is the natural channel of intercourse between York and the northwest country. The seizure of York would expose the enemy's establishment at Matchidash to certain ruin; this conquest ought, if possible, to be simultaneous with Capt. Elliott's movement on the Lakes.

### QUESTION.

Whether we ought to elect "peace" or "war" candidates at the approaching election?

If the "peace" candidates are sincerely attached to PEACE from humane and "benevolent" motives—if it be true that European powers will respect our rights in proportion to our humility and non-resistance—if a suspension of warlike preparations and military movements is calculated to induce the enemy to abandon his policy and "grant" more favorable terms than hitherto proposed, then, in that case our councils should by all means be filled with "friends of peace." But when it is recollected that war was made on France in 1798, under the auspices of "peace" men,—that subsequently these same paci-

fics beings have publicly and clamorously recommended a war with Spain, merely because an agent of that power had denied us the right of deposit at New-Orleans!—that these identical men have been willing at all times to declare war against France—that they invariably rejoice at the "favorable issue" of the sanguinary conflicts in Europe, although those victories are achieved at the expence of 100,000 lives, it gives room to suspect that their professed attachment to peace, originates solely in the love of office.

If the "war" candidates are "friends to the war," because they delight in scenes of blood and slaughter, or would wish to see war waged *after* the enemy shall have been compelled to subscribe to a recognition of our rights, then, in this case, they deserve not to be supported. If, on the other hand, it is thought that they are friends to the war on the same principle that enlightened men of all nations are patriotic in support of unavoidable war, for the palpable reason, that the harder they fight, the shorter will be the struggle, then I say, by all means vote for them. It is quite possible in the nature of things, that a man may be attached to "peace," and yet *fight*; ferocious men may talk much of "peace," yet would cordially join in a crusade of extermination against a people whom their prejudices might deem "enemies." Upon the whole, we are strange creatures. Electors ought to possess the eyes of an *Argus*. Alas! how few are capable of making a just discrimination of merit, character and talent.

Much is said about the *expences* of the war. The war is indeed *expensive*, but the best way to avoid accumulated expence is for every one to lend a hand—*pay* cheerfully and *fight* cheerfully. The enemy would soon perceive our strength in *union*. At present he *calculates* on our divisions.

### AMERICAN PRIVATEERS.

The U. S. privateers continue to harass the commerce of the enemy. Every mail announces the arrival of fresh prizes. More than 800 British vessels have already fallen into the power of American cruisers—some have been burnt to prevent recapture, but the principal part are snug in our ports: it will not be long before the account current will be balanced—the 917 American merchantmen taken *before* the declaration of war, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The importance of privateers, as engines of annoyance to the enemy, will the more fully appear, when it is recollected that some of our *smallest* privateers have taken more prizes, than any of our *largest* frigates. The True Blooded Yankee, Decatur, America, Comet and Globe have taken more property from the enemy than the President, Constitution, United States,



Congress and Essex, although these frigates have traversed the ocean in every direction. The propriety of encouraging privateering to the full extent of the ability of government, cannot be questioned by the friends of American independence.

#### FOR THE MUSEUM.

##### *Sketches of Manners and Customs in Lower Canada, No. 2.*

Every attempt to elucidate the manners, customs and character of any people or country, howsoever distant or unknown, is laudable; and more so that of our neighbours, a people very little known to men of travel or observation, and seldom visited by any other class of men than mercenary speculators; this, and the dissimilarity of language, has kept our knowledge of this section of our continent so limited, as to their particular and characteristic habits and manners.

The Canadians are a hardy, athletic, swarthy complexioned race of men, and as a people, of a dwarfish size, patient in adversity, capable of enduring the greatest hardships, hospitable, and warm in their friendship, unambitious and money-loving to a great degree—many of them still visibly retain the Indian contour and complexion which has been most scrupulously handed down from father to son, since the first colonization of Canada, when the French King finding no other way to quiet the savages long at a time, gave a bounty of 40 guineas to every French soldier who should marry a *squaw*, which had the desired effect, and at the same time peopled the colony which was fast sinking in number of inhabitants. In this climate both man and beast depreciates, in point of size to a very observable degree; every one knows the Canadian horse to be a mere poney in size—the cow and ox are equally so affected in this climate, and the best breed of English cattle, in three generations will diminish to the standard Lilliputian size.

The men average about five feet, four or five inches, the women rather more, they are extravagantly fond of the pipe, which they are often so careful of as to preserve one till it is ten years old and as black as ebony, which constitutes its chief value, at this stage of perfection it is preserved with as much care as a Persian would his talisman: Indeed, smoking is such a *perpetual motion* in their houses, which are generally ceiled, that the whole internal part exhibits a complete bistre color more exactly laid on, than could the most finished room painter, and after their annual scouring and polishing does not appear amiss. Their dress is from one to five pair of trowsers, water proof mocassins, jacket and a kind of plain surtout or frock coat without that necessary appendage a collar, but in its stead a kind of hood, not unlike an Esquimaux cap, which on any emergency of rain or cold, they

very dextrously draw in their heads like a tortoise, (which is always embellished with a knit woolen cap of red or blue) raise their *capeau* and project their heads into this sack, to the no small amusement of a Yankee observer: their clothes are invariably the same colour being a mixt of black and white sheep's wool, which they contrive to dress without the help of a clothier, and indeed they well may, for there is not a single clothier in all Lower Canada—at least among the French—a large billet of wood and a tub as completely supersedes the fulling-mill as though it was never invented.

Their houses are generally small, frequently containing but one room, and that sumptuously decorated with uncouth pictures, crucifixes, holy boughs, and a great profusion of *bouquets*, which are an artificial composition of flowers, which are given as a present on the birth-day of every one from uncle to uncle and cousin to cousin, to the relationship of which they pay great attention even to the *douzieme branche* (twelfth degree); often times a whole parish are related. Their chimneys, which are very large and built of stone, always appear on the outside from top to bottom, probably for economical purposes to save boards, which are very dear. Immediately before the house is a large oven, and underneath, a pig-stye—which no doubt improves the flavor of their ragouts and stews which they are so fond of. Their land is not capable of producing fall wheat, or rather the climate, owing to the great snows, and long continuance which smother it: their fields are ridged like a muskmelon whether high or low land, because their fathers did so; and they obstinately adhere to their old customs, the strict observance of which, constitutes a man's orthodoxy as a farmer. The most of the farms are annoyed to a very great degree by the Canada thistle—wherever it gets hold, it is a perfect pest, destroying every thing, it is as contagious to lands in the neighborhood of it, as the yellow fever among men: after the wheat, rye or oats has been about six weeks sowed, the thistles appear about ten inches above it, completely hiding the grain, when the farmer with a scythe mows them off just above the blade of the grain, rakes them off and burns them, by which means the wheat gets the start of them for the rest of the season.

The roads in winter are the most disagreeable to travel of any in the world, being a continued succession of *up hill and down dale* every 6 or 8 feet, and you may travel 100 miles and never find three rods at a time of level road—these ridges are called *cahocs*, which the inhabitants of Quebec and Montreal are obliged by the police to level every morning on penalty of a fine—they are caused by the peculiar construction of their *carialls* and *trains*, which have a thill that is attached to the

under part of the *carialls* by a chain from the centre which allows the *cariall* on descending, to run 10 or 12 inches on to thill and leave all the snow that it had gathered by its low flat bottom; all their vehicles of conveyance if drawn by more than one horse, has their auxiliaries ahead, tandem—and till the winter of 1810 there never was seen a two horse sleigh so far down as Quebec, which excited a great deal of surprise and wonder among a people who are so obstinately attached to their old customs, as still at this day to make cattle both oxen and cows draw by the horns. A.

The Committee of Foreign Relations to whom was referred the message of the president, of the 31st of March, submits to the house the following REPORT:

Taking into consideration the great importance of the measures recommended, the committee think it a duty which they owe to the House and to the nation, to state the grounds on which their report is founded; uniting with the executive in the policy of those measures, they wish to explain the reasons which have produced that union.

Of the past it is unnecessary to take a review: the attention of the committee is drawn with more solicitude to the future.

Previous to the late changes in Europe the bearing of our restrictive measures was, for the most part, confined to our enemies; the obstructions to our commercial intercourse with the friendly powers of the world being in a manner insuperable.

At present a prospect exists of an extended commercial intercourse with them, highly important to both parties, and which, it may be presumed, they will find an equal interest and disposition to promote. Denmark, all Germany and Holland, heretofore under the double restraint of internal regulations and external blockades and depredations from a commerce with the United States, appear by late events to be liberated therefrom.

Like changes equally favorable to the commerce of this country appear to be taking place in Italy and the more eastern parts of the Mediterranean. With respect to Spain and Portugal, in the commerce with whom the United States have great interest, it may be expected that commerce may be carried on without the aid heretofore afforded to the enemy. Should peace take place between France and her enemies, including Great Britain, the commerce of the United States with France will fall under the same remarks.

The considerations of an internal nature which urge a repeal of these acts, at this time, are not less forcible than those which have been already stated. Among those are the following: The committee are persuaded that it will considerably augment the public revenue, and thereby maintain the public credit; that it will enhance the price and promote the circulation of our products, in lieu of specie, which has, of late, become the object of speculations tending to embarrass the government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL  
AND MILITARY MUSEUM.

PLATTSBURGH, April 10, 1814.

SIR,  
I send you the enclosed documents for publication, to correct the wanderings of public opinion, respecting the operations of the last campaign, on the St. Lawrence and its waters; the People of this Union are prone to justice; when they err it is from delusion; when correctly informed, their judgment is infallible; may they never forget that their government is founded in equity, and that whatever strikes at the rights of an individual, is a wrong done to the whole community:—Support this principle and the federal constitution will endure for ages; abandon it, and the noble fabric tumbles in ruins.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J.A. WILKINSON.

#### MINUTES

*Of a Council of War, holden at Sackett's  
Harbour, August 26th, 1813.*

#### PRESENT.

MAJOR GENERAL WILKINSON,  
MAJOR GENERAL LEWIS,  
COMMODORE CHAUNCEY,  
BRIG. GEN. BROWN,  
BRIG. GEN. SWARTWOUT,  
*Quarter Master General.*

Major General Wilkinson states to the council, the views of the government and the relative situation of affairs.

The conquest of the province of Upper Canada comprize the instruction of the Executive of the United States, for the service of this army, the impending campaign, and the reduction of Kingston by a direct attack or indirect movement, embraces the primary object of these instructions.

From the best information possessed, the main force of the enemy in Upper Canada opposed to this command, is divided between the head of Lake Ontario, Kingston and Prescott: say, at the first place, two thousand regular troops, besides militia and auxiliary savages,—at Kingston three thousand six hundred and fifty regulars, and one thousand five hundred militia, together with the naval force when in port, estimated at a thousand or twelve hundred men,—and at Prescott eight hundred and fifty men;—making a total of at least nine thousand combatants: \* But this force is so far divided, that not more than four thousand men can be brought to act seasonably and with any effect at any given point, unless we should attack Kingston, in which case by the addition of seamen and marines, the num-

ber may be increased to six thousand, for the defence of the various, the extensive and widely detached works of that depot.

The whole present effective force of the army of this district may be estimated at seven thousand four hundred combatants, exclusive of the Naval Department; but this may, it is expected, by the recovery of the sick and the junction of recruits, be augmented to nine thousand combatants, exclusive of militia, on whom no solid reliance can be placed, by the 20th of next month: our army at present occupies the following places, viz. at Fort George and Niagara three thousand five hundred, at Oswego one hundred, at this place two thousand; and at Burlington on Lake Champlain four thousand; This distraction of our force weakens our hands, and puts it out of our power to make any decisive stroke to break the strength and impair the vigor of the enemy: indeed the division on Champlain is too remote to afford us prompt succour in this quarter, should it become necessary; but it may operate a powerful diversion on the side of Montreal where it is believed the enemy rests his defence chiefly on his organized militia. The season is wasting rapidly, and the honor and interests of the nation imperiously demand that a deadly blow should be struck somewhere.

In the mean time the enemy contigues to reinforce his posts in this quarter and to strengthen his position in the neighborhood of Fort George, where the commander in chief is now acting in person.

As the success of every operation will depend on the conjunct exertions of the army and navy, it is enjoined by the executive, that a cordial co-operation and a perfect good understanding, should be maintained between the commanders of those departments respectively.

Having submitted this statement of facts to the consideration of the council, Major General Wilkinson requests their sentiments on the following points, viz.

1st. To wait, in our present positions a combat between the rival squadrons for the supremacy on the lake.

2d. To assemble a sufficient force at Fort George to cut up the enemy in that quarter, then to descend to this place, call the division from Champlain, incorporate the whole and make a direct attack on Kingston.

3d. To concentrate all the troops on the lake in this vicinity, order the division on Champlain to feint upon Montreal or to carry a real attack against it should circumstances warrant, and then with the troops assembled here, to reduce Kingston and proceed against Montreal should the season permit; or,

4th. To rendezvous the whole of the troops on the lake in this vicinity; and in co-operation with our squadron, to make a bold feint at Kingston, slip down the St. Lawrence, lock up the enemy in our rear

to starve and surrender, or oblige him to follow us without artillery, baggage or provisions—eventually to lay down his arms, to sweep the St. Lawrence of armed craft, and in concert with the division under Maj. Gen. Hampton to take possession of Montreal.

Upon the various propositions submitted by the commander in chief to the council, consisting of the general officers of the division, and Commodore Chauncey of the navy they are of opinion that,

1st. It is not necessary to await the result of a conflict between the hostile squadrons, as the operation of the army in the event of the adoption of either of these propositions, will not depend on a co-operation with the fleet, further than to secure the passage of the troops into the St. Lawrence.

2d. The second proposition is rejected, because the object appears to be a partial one, as far as relates to the proposed operation against the division in the vicinity of Fort George.—The loss of time also would probably render it too late to carry an attack against Kingston this campaign.

3d. This proposition is also considered a partial operation, and one for which the force on this lake might possibly prove inadequate.

4th. The fourth and last meets the approbation of the council. The object appears feasible,—and if accomplished, the upper country must fall of course; for it is incapable of subsisting the enemy's force for any length of time, and the possession of Montreal will certainly destroy the line of communication between the upper and lower provinces. The feint on Kingston is reserved for future consideration.

(Signed) MORGAN LEWIS,  
ISAAC CHAUNCEY,  
ROBT. SWARTWOUT,  
JAC: BROWN.

A true copy from the original,  
C. J. NOURSE, Capt. and A. D. C.

#### MINUTES

*Of a Council of War holden at Fort  
George, on the 29th September, 1813.*

#### PRESENT.

MAJOR GENERAL WILKINSON,  
BRIG. GEN. BOYD,  
Col. BRADY,  
Col. BISSELL,  
Col. BREARLEY,  
Col. MILLER,  
Lt. Col. MITCHELL,  
Major HEYCK,  
Major FORSYTH,  
Major NICHOLAS,  
Major CUMMING,  
Major MORGAN,  
Major PORTER,  
Col. PIERCE,  
Col. SCOTT,  
Col. PRESTON,  
Lt. Col. CUTTING,  
Lt. Col. POSEY,  
Major CAMPBELL,  
Major MALCOM,  
Major LUCAS,  
Major HINDMAN,  
Major BATTEY.

Major General Wilkinson states to the council, that the concentration of the force at this place and Sackett's Harbour, and

\* N. B. This information of the force of the enemy, was derived from Maj. Gen. Lewis and other officers.



the reduction of \* Kingston comprise his chief objects for the operations of the army pending the residue of the campaign.

In order to facilitate the second object, every practicable means have been employed, to attract the attention of the enemy to this point, and to draw hither the whole of his disposable force.

To accomplish the great object in view as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, a general embarkation will take place, and the main body of the troops will be transferred to the vicinity of Kingston, there to be joined by the division from Sackett's Harbour, which is in complete preparation for the movement.

To give security and effect to the enterprise in contemplation, it is essential that the several corps of the army should be preserved in their utmost strength.

The squadron under Commodore Chauncey having beaten that under Sir James L. Yeo, the latter made its escape into Amherst's Bay where it is blockaded by the American squadron, the Commodore of which is bound and stands pledged to protect the movements of the army by water.

Having submitted this state of facts to the consideration of the council, the commander in chief requests their sentiments on the following points, to wit :

1st. Shall this post be strengthened and garrisoned for defence against the British division in its vicinity? or,

2dly. Shall the place be razed and abandoned?

The council of war to which the above questions have been submitted by Major Gen. Wilkinson commanding in chief the ninth Military District, unanimously, with the exception of one voice, answer the first question in the negative, the second question in the affirmative.

(Signed) JNO. P. BOYD,  
Test. Brig. Gen.

W. SCOTT, Col. and Secretary.

A true Copy from the original,

C. J. NOURSE, Capt. and A. D. C.

Near Hamilton on the St. Lawrence,  
November 8th, 1813.

Major General Wilkinson states in a council of war to Major General Lewis, Brigadiers General Boyd, Brown, Covington and Porter, as follows, viz :

That the force under his immediate command is reported at 7,000 non-commissioned officers and privates, and that he expects to make a junction with Major General Hampton, at St. Regis, whose division has been reported at 4,000.

The provisions on hand amount to about ten days bread and twenty days meat.

The best information of the enemy's force is as follows—600 under Colonel Murray, troops of the line at the Coteau

\* Thus it appears Gen. Wilkinson had given up the idea of going to Montreal on the 29th of September, and well he might.

de Lac, strongly fortified with artillery—200 on the Island opposite, with two pieces of artillery, and about the same number on the south shore with two pieces of artillery—200 or 300 men of the British line with artillery, but without ammunition at the Cedars—at Montreal 200 sailors and 400 marines, with the militia, numbers unknown, no fortification at that city or in advance of it—2,500 regular troops expected daily from Quebec—the militia on the \*line reported at 20,000 men Canadians chiefly.

Under these circumstances Major General Wilkinson submits to the council the following proposition, viz :

Shall the army proceed with all possible rapidity to the attack of the said city of Montreal? The above information is given by a confidential agent of reputed integrity, who left Montreal on the 3d instant; it may be added for the information of the council, that two British armed vessels, with sixty batteaux with troops, had arrived at Prescott this morning, and that four hundred were the last evening at Cornwall, about thirty-three miles below this point.

It is our opinion we should proceed to attain Montreal the object of the expedition.

MORGAN LEWIS,  
JNO. P. BOYD,  
(Signed) JAC: BROWN,  
ROBT. SWARTWOUT.

It is my opinion that we proceed from this place, under great danger from the want of proper transports, pilots, &c.; but I am anxious to meet the enemy at Montreal, because I now know no other alternative.

(Signed) LEO. COVINGTON,  
M. PORTER.

A true copy from the original in my possession,  
R. H. MACPHERSON, Capt. and Sec'y.

In Council of War, holden this 12th day of  
November, 1813, near Cornwall in Upper Canada.

PRESENT.

MAJOR GENERAL LEWIS, President.

BRIG. GENERALS BOYD,  
BROWN,  
SWARTWOUT,  
PORTER,

COLS. MACOMB, com'g Elite of the Army,  
SWIFT, Chief Eng'r. Army, U. S.  
WALBACH, Adj't. General.

Major Gen. Wilkinson, commander in chief of the army destined for the attack of Montreal, submitted the following communications, marked A. and B. hereunto annexed, between Major Gen. Hampton

\* From St. John's west to the St. Lawrence river.

N. B. The information herein respecting the force of the enemy in my front, and the news from Montreal was procured for me by Col. Swift, who employed a secret agent for the purpose.

and himself—Whereupon he proposes for their consideration and opinion the following questions :—

Question 1st. Major General Hampton having declined to form a junction of his division consisting of about four thousand men, with the corps under the immediate command of Major Gen. Wilkinson, for the attack of the said city of Montreal: Shall the troops now present which after the losses incident to the movement from Sackett's Harbour and the action fought yesterday cannot be estimated at more than six thousand men proceed to the said attack? or,

Question 2d. In case this force should be deemed insufficient to carry the said attack into successful execution—What is the alternative in the judgment of the council to be adopted?

The council named in the preceding document met agreeably to order, the two questions were submitted by Major Gen. Lewis.—On the first question the council are unanimously of opinion that in consequence of the statements made by the commander in chief, the attack upon Montreal should be abandoned for the present season.

On the second question the council are unanimously of opinion that the army now near Cornwall should be immediately crossed to the American shore for taking up winter quarters. The French Mills afford in the opinion of the council an eligible position for winter quarters.

(Signed) J. B. WALBACH,  
Adjutant General,

I. G. SWIFT,  
Col. Chief Eng'r.

ALEXR. MACOMB,  
Col. com'g. the Elite of the Army.

M. PORTER,  
ROBT. SWARTWOUT,  
JAC: BROWN,  
JNO. P. BOYD,

Brig. Generals.  
MORGAN LEWIS,  
President.

A true copy from the original,  
C. J. NOURSE, Capt. and A. D. C.

[A.]

Head-Quarters of the Army, District No. 9.  
7 miles above Ogdensburg,  
November 6th, 1813, in the evening.

SIR,

I address you at the special instance of the Secretary of War, who, by bad roads, worse weather, and ill health, was diverted from meeting me near this place, and determined to tread back his steps to Washington from Antwerp on the 29th ult.

I am destined to and determined on the attack of Montreal, if not prevented by some act of God; and to give security to the enterprise, the division under your command must co-operate with the corps under my immediate orders. The point

of rendezvous is the circumstance of greatest interest to the issue of this operation; and the distance which separates us, and my ignorance of the practicability of the direct or devious roads or routes by which you must march, makes it necessary that your own judgment should determine that point. To assist you in making the soundest determination and to take the most prompt and effectual measures, I can only inform you of my intentions and situation in one or two respects of the first importance. I shall pass Prescott to night, because the stage of the season will not allow me three days to take it,—shall cross the cavalry at Hamilton, which will not require a day, and shall then press forward and break down every obstruction to the confluence of this river with Grand River,—there to cross to the Isle Perrot and with my scows to bridge the narrow inner channel and thus obtain foothold on Montreal Island at about twenty miles from the city,—after which our artillery, bayonets and swords must secure our triumph or provide us honorable graves.

Enclosed you have a memorandum of my field and battering train, pretty well found in fix ammunition, which may enable you to dismiss your own;—but we are deficient in loose powder and musquet cartridges, and therefore I hope you may be abundantly found.

On the subject of provisions I wish I could give as favorable information: Our whole stock of bread may be computed at about fifteen days, and our meat at twenty. In speaking on this subject to the Secretary of War, he informed me ample magazines were laid up on Lake Champlain, and therefore I must request of you to order forward two or three months supply by the safest route in a direction to the proposed scene of action. I have submitted the state of our provisions to my general officers, who unanimously agree that it should not prevent the progress of the expedition; and they also agree in opinion, that if you are not in force to face the enemy you should meet us at St. Regis or its vicinity. I shall expect to hear from if not see you at that place on the 9th or 10th inst:

And have the honor to be,

Respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JA: WILKINSON.  
MAJOR GENERAL HAMPTON.

A true copy from the original,

C. J. NOURSE, Capt. A. D. C.

[B.]

Head Quarters, Four Corners,  
November 6th, 1813.

SIR,

I had the honor to receive at a late hour the last evening by Col. King your communication of the 6th, and was deeply impressed with the sense of responsi-

bility it imposed, of deciding upon the means of our co-operation. The idea suggested as the opinion of your officers of effecting the junction at St. Regis was most pleasing as being the most immediate, until I came to the disclosure of the amount of your supplies of provision: Col. Atkinson will explain the reasons that would have rendered it impossible for me to have brought more than each man could have carried on his back, and when I reflected that in throwing myself upon your scant means, I should be weakening you in your most vulnerable point, I did not hesitate to adopt the opinion after consulting the general and principal officers, that by throwing myself back on my main depot, when all the means of transportation had gone, and falling upon the enemy's flanks and straining every effort to open a communication from Plattsburgh to Cognawaga, or any other point you may indicate on the St. Lawrence, I should more effectually contribute to your success than by the junction at St. Regis; the way is in many places blockaded and abetis'd, and the road impracticable for wheels during winter, but by the employment of pack horses if I am not overpowered, I hope to be able to prevent your starving.

I have ascertained and witnessed the plan of the enemy is to burn and consume every thing in our advance—My troops and other means will be described to you by Col. Atkinson, besides their rawness and sickness, they have endured fatigues equal to a winter campaign in the late snows and bad weather and are sadly dispirited and fallen off, but upon this subject I must refer you to Col. Atkinson.

With these means what can be accomplished by human exertion I will attempt with a mind devoted to the general object of the campaign.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,  
Sir,

Your obed't serv't,

W. HAMPTON:

(Signed)  
His Excellency,

Major Gen. James Wilkinson.

A true copy from the original,

C. J. NOURSE, Capt. and A. D. C.

#### LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

From the *Mercantile Advertiser* of Tuesday.

Yesterday morning the fine fast sailing letter of marque schooner *Grampus*, Capt. Murphy, arrived at this port in 38 days from Bordeaux.

By this arrival we learn verbally, that Lord Wellington, with 150,000 men, was at Mont Massan, about 20 leagues from Bordeaux, and that the inhabitants of the latter place were considerably alarmed, and were packing up their most valuable effects—that all the American vessels had sailed from Bordeaux for home and La Rochelle—that the Allied Army had been

defeated at Antwerp—that Bonaparte's head quarters were at Troyes on the 26th February—and that nothing was said of the Congress having assembled at Chatillon.

Capt. M. has brought despatches for Government from our Minister in Paris.

A letter from Bordeaux, dated 6th March, received by the *Grampus*, states, that the Spanish Cortes have ratified the Treaty between the Emperor Napoleon and Ferdinand VII. and that a copy of it, so ratified, had reached Bordeaux in the *Madrid Gazette*.

Another letter from Bordeaux, of the same date, says, "Bank Stock has risen from 450 francs, to 775. Consols 48 to 55 1-2. Murat, king of Naples, has joined the Allies, and declared war against France; and his army has been defeated in a battle with the Vice Roy of Italy. 14,000 Russians, 10 standards, 53 pieces of cannon, and 4000 Bavarians and Wertembergers, have been taken by the French, and sent to Paris. Marshal Suchet, with his army, has arrived at Lyons from Spain."

Capt. Murphy sailed from Bordeaux on 7th of March, and left the River the 10th, and has politely favored the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* with a file of Bordeaux papers to the 7th of March, inclusive, containing Paris dates of the 2d and London dates of the 22d February, from which we have made the following translations.

*Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.*  
PARIS, Feb. 15.

The discharge of cannon announced this day at 2 o'clock, P. M. to the inhabitants of this city a new victory obtained by his Majesty over a corps of from 25 to 30,000 of the enemy, commanded by General Kleist, who is supposed to have been detached from the Austrians to succour Blucher. This corps, arriving too late, experienced the same fate as the army they came to succour. It is said the result of this affair was six thousand prisoners, two Generals, and many pieces of cannon taken.—At two o'clock at the departure of the Courier, the army was pursuing its career of successes. Our troops have fought with an incredible courage. The wreck of the enemy's corpse have retreated towards Chalons.

PARIS, Feb. 18.

Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following news from the army, to the 17th in the morning:—

The Emperor, in setting out from Nogent on the 8th to manoeuvre upon the enemy's troops which had advanced by Fortee and Meaux upon Paris, left the corps of the Duke of Belluno and general Gerard, in advance of Nogent, the 7th corps of the Duke of Reggio at Brovins, charged with the defence of the bridges of Bray and Montereau, and General Pujal at Montereau and Melun.



The Duke of Belluno having received accounts that many divisions of the Austrian Army had marched from Troyes on the 10th to advance upon Nogent, repassed the Seine with his corpse, leaving general Burmont, with 1200 men at Nogent, for the defence of that city.

The enemy presented themselves on the 11th to enter Nogent. He renewed his attacks the whole day, but always in vain. He was briskly repulsed with the loss of 1500 men killed or wounded. Gen. Burmont had barricaded the streets, fortified the houses, and taken all his measures for vigorous defence. This general who is an officer of distinction, was wounded in the knee—Col. Ravier took his place. The enemy renewed the attack on the 12th, but always ineffectually. Our young troops have covered themselves with glory—These two days have cost the enemy more than 2000 men.

The duke of Belluno being informed, that the enemy had passed at Braz, thought proper to cut away the bridge of Nogent, and retreated to Nangis. The duke of Reggio ordered the bridges of Montereau and Melun to be destroyed, and retired upon the river of Zeres.

On the 16th the emperor arrived at Zeres, and has established his head quarters at Guignes.

The evening of the battle of Vauchamp (14th) the duke of Regusa attacked the enemy at 8 o'clock at Etoges. He took from him 9 pieces of cannon, and has completed the destruction of the Russian division. They have counted on this single point of the field of battle 1300 killed. The success obtained at the battle of Vauchamp has been much greater than we had before understood.

The exasperation of the inhabitants of this country is at its height. The atrocities committed by the Cossacks, surpass all imagination. In their intemperate ferocity they have offered violence upon women of 60 years and girls of 12. They have ravaged and destroyed houses. The peasants, breathing only revenge, conducted by the old soldiers and armed with muskets of the enemy, collected from the field of battle, hunt through the woods and destroy all whom they meet. It is estimated that they have already taken 2000 and killed many hundreds.

Letters from the army written from Nangis, on the 17th, at noon, announce that the emperor who had attacked the enemy had at that time 6000 prisoners, in his hands, among whom were many generals and a great number of officers, and 14 pieces of cannon. H. M. pursues his success.

To-day 6000 prisoners, made yesterday morning at the battle of Nangis, will enter Paris by Charenton.

This evening all Paris resounded with the report of a victory, obtained this morning by H. M. over the Austrian army, com-

manded by prince Schwartzburgh. A courier arrived this evening, announces that the emperor has made 14000 prisoners; taken 50 pieces of cannon—many generals, and a large quantity of baggage. The army was pursuing its successes.

They speak also, of a new advantage obtained by the prince Viceroy.—*Moniteur*.

February 20.

H. M. the empress queen has received the following news of the situation of the armies on the 19th Feb.

The duke of Ragusa marched upon Châlons, when he was apprised that a column of the Russian imperial guard, composed of two divisions of grenadiers, was coming upon Montmirail. He took 300 men, and repulsed the enemy to Sezanne, from whence the movements of the emperor have obliged this corps to proceed by forced marches upon Troyes. On the 17th, at day-break, the emperor marched from Guignes upon Nangis. The battle of Nangis was one of the most brilliant. The Russian general in chief was at Nangis with three divisions, which formed his corps d'armee.

General Pahlen commanding the 3d and 14th Russian divisions, and many cavalry, was at Mormant.

The general of division, Gerard, an officer of the highest promise, debouched towards the village of Mormant upon the enemy—a battalion of the 23d regiment of infantry, always worthy of its former reputation, entered the village—Count Valmy, at the head of some dragoons from Spain, turned the village on the left—Count Millhaud turned it on the right—Count Drouot advanced with numerous batteries. In an instant the whole was decided. The squares formed by the Russian divisions were forced. The whole was taken. Generals and officers, six thousand prisoners, 10,000 muskets, 16 pieces of cannon, and 40 cannons fell into our power. Gen. Wittgenstein escaped being taken; he saved himself in great haste by retreating to Nogent. He had announced to the Sieur Billy, at whose house he lodged at Provins, that he would be on the 18th at Paris. He only stopped a quarter of an hour, and told his entertainer, "I have been well beaten—two of my divisions have been taken—in two hours you will see the French."

General Chareau arrived before Montereau at 10 o'clock in the morning; but from nine o'clock Gen. Bianchi, commanding the first Austrian corps, had taken post with two Austrian divisions and the Wurtemberg division, and upon the heights in advance of Montereau, covered the bridges and the city. Gen. Chateau attacked him—not being sustained by the other divisions, he was repulsed.

Gen. Gerard sustained the combat the whole morning. The emperor arrived there on full gallop; at two o'clock P. M. he attacked. Gen. Pogol, who marched

by the route of Melun, arrived at this moment, executed a fine charge, broke the enemy and drove them into the Seine and into the Yonne. The brave chasseurs of the 7th debouched on the bridges which he gave shot from more than 60 pieces of cannon forbade him to pass, and we obtained at the same time the double result of being able to pass the bridges, of taking 6000 men, 4 flags, 5 pieces of cannon, and killing from 4 to 5000 of the enemy.

The inhabitants of Montereau were not idle. The mesquetry, from the windows, augmented the embarrassment of the enemy. The Austrians and Wurtembergers threw down their arms.

The duke of Tarentum arrived before Bray. The duke of Reggio pursued the enemy from Bovins upon Nogent.

Gen. Harbeck, who has entered the city, has placed centinels to defend it from the excesses of Cossacks. The inhabitants do not complain of the Austrians, but of these Tartars—monsters, who dishonor the sovereign who employs them, and the armies who protect them. These robbers are covered with gold and jewels; there has been found from 8 to 10 watches on those whom the soldiers and peasants have killed. They are true highway robbers!

Thus the army of Schwartzburgh has been cut up by the defeat of Kleist (this corps having been in all the engagements,) by the defeat of Wittgenstein, by that of the Bavarian corps, of the Wirtemberg division, and of the corps of Gen. Branchi.

Our loss in the battles of Nangis and Montereau does not exceed 400 men, killed or wounded. This, although very improbable, is notwithstanding strictly true! (*Credat Judæus Appella*.—*Moniteur*.)

#### NAVAL MEMORANDA.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Navy, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"New-London, April 13.

"Our ships are about seven miles up the river, and moving up slowly. The United States and Macedonian are to be dismantled. Commodore Decatur, his officers and crew, are to be sent to the frigate President. Capt. Jones, his officers and crew, are going to Lake Ontario. Commodore Rodgers, his officers and crew, will go to the Guerriere, at Philadelphia.

A large English ship, ballasted with coal, has been sent into Beaufort, N. C. by the privateer Surprise of Baltimore. The ship was engaged in the transport service; was bound from Halifax to Bermuda; and had on board a number of portable barracks for soldiers.

#### UNION G HALL

JOSEPH BROWN;

Wishes to inform his friends, and the people of the state of New-York and Vermont in general, that for the sins of his youth, or the folly of his riper years, he is doomed to KEEP A

PUBLIC HOUSE;

One mile below the Village of STILLWATER: Where he will use every possible means to please those who may favor him with a CALL. April, 1814.

## Relaxation.

FOR THE MUSEUM.

### VALEDICTORY.

BY THE WESTERN BARD.

Now the winter's o'er and past,  
Cease rude Boreas' howling blast;  
Smiling spring returns again,  
Cheering with gay Flora's train.  
From each feather'd songster's throat,  
Hear their songs of various note;  
See the harmless sportive lambs  
Gambol round their nibbling dams;  
Hear the milk-maid's song divine,  
Luring, rob the gentle kine;  
Yet the kind and gen'rous fair,  
Leaves the young a stunted share,  
Which too oft can neither serve,  
Or to fatten—or to starve;  
Next the ploughman's carol hear,  
Driving on the brighten'd shear—  
Such the scenes remote from strife,  
Call me back to rural life.

Loth to go, yet loth to stay,  
Anna chides my long delay;  
Tho' I leave fair friends behind,  
Should I stay from one so kind,  
Ever studious how to please,  
Anxious how each pain to ease,  
When she aught of glooms can spy,  
Kissing off the rising sigh;  
Note her anxious eager gaze,  
Watching stages night and days,  
Till the welcome carriage wait,  
Halting at our friendly gate.

Now review the tender scene,  
See her bounding o'er the green,  
All alive at love's alarms,  
See her sinking in my arms;  
To console and heighten bliss,  
Why withhold the friendly kiss?  
Bosom swoll'n with griefs and joys,  
Tears suffusing melting eyes,  
Leaning on my friendly arm,  
See me soothing each alarm,  
Leading on my precious store,  
To the welcome opening door;  
Adding to this feast of joys,  
See our healthy prattling boys,  
Each his different tear assails,  
With their different rustic tales.

Now behold the sun at rest,  
See all happy—see all blest;  
Time would fail the muse to show  
Every passion's tender glow.

Still those friends I leave behind,  
Oft shall flit across the mind,  
Bringing in their varied train,  
Somet'imes pleasure, sometimes pain;  
Many may my thoughts employ,  
Only known by glimpse of eye;  
What awaits us none can tell,  
Let me bid a fond Farewell!  
Fate, thy mandate I obey,  
Now Adieu! I haste away.

H.

### FOR GOOD FARMERS.

*On the Advantages of Grafting Walnut, Mulberry, and Chesnut Trees.* By Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. F. R. S. &c.

In the course of very extensive experience in the propagation of apple and pear trees, I found that the detached parts of the bearing branches of old trees of those

species, when employed as grafts never formed what could with propriety be called young trees; the stocks appeared to afford nutriment only and the new plants retained in all instances, the character and habits of the bearing branches of which they once formed parts: and generally produced fruit the second or third year after the graft had been inserted.

I was therefore induced to hope, that the effects of time might be anticipated in the culture of several fruits, the trees of which remain unproductive during many years after they are planted; and that parts of the bearing branches of those, detached from the old trees, and employed as grafts, would still retain the character and habits of bearing branches.

Having therefore planted in the spring of 1799, some walnut trees, of two years old, in garden posts I raised them up to the bearing branches of an old walnut tree by placing them on the top of poles placed in the earth: and I grafted them by approach, with parts of the bearing branches of the old tree. A union took place during the summer, and in the autumn the grafts were detached from the parent stock. The plants thus obtained were planted in a nursery, and without any peculiar care or management, produced both male and female blossoms in the third succeeding spring, and have since afforded blossoms every season. The frost has, however, rendered their blossoms as well as those of other trees in their vicinity, wholly unproductive during the last three years, and in the spring of 1803, almost wholly destroyed the wood of the preceding year. A similar experiment was made in the same year but under many disadvantages, on the mulberry tree. I had not any young plants of this tree, and therefore could only make the experiment with scions of one year old; and of these I had only two, which had sprung from the roots of a young tree, in the preceding year. These were planted in posts, and raised to the bearing branches of an old tree, in the manner I have already described in speaking of the walnut tree. One of these scions died; the other, which had but very few roots, succeeded; and the young grafted tree bore fruit the third year, and has continued annually productive. In the last spring I introduced it into my vinery, where its fruit ripened in the greatest of perfection, in the beginning of the present month, [Jan. 1807.]

Both the walnut and mulberry tree succeed so ill when grafted, unless by approach, that I can scarcely recommend attempts to propagate them in any other way; but when they succeed by other modes of grafting, nearly the same advantages will probably be obtained; the habit of the bearing branch is however, least disturbed by grafting by approach.

The Spanish chesnut succeeds readily when grafted in almost any of the usual

ways and when the grafts are taken from bearing branches, the young trees afford blossoms in the succeeding year: and I am much inclined to think from experiments I have made on this tree, that by selecting those varieties which ripen their fruit early in the autumn, and by propagating with grafts or buds from young and vigorous trees of that kind, which have just attained the age necessary to enable them to bear fruit, it might be cultivated with much advantage in this country, both for its fruit and timber.

I have tried similar experiments on many other species of trees and always with the same result; and I entertain no doubt, that the effects of time might be thus anticipated in the culture of any fruit which is not produced till the seedling trees acquire a considerable age.—For I am thoroughly confident, from very extensive and long experience, that the graft derives nutriment only, and not growth, from the young stock in which it is inserted; and that with the life of the parent stock the graft retains its habits and its constitution.

### SHEEP.

A simple and effectual method of preventing the destruction of Sheep by wolves.—Communicated to the Society for the promotion of Useful Arts in the state of New-York, by Ezra L'Houmeau, Vice-President of the Society.

Mr. Walter Briggs, a respectable farmer in Schoharie, who keeps a large number of sheep, informs me that he loses none of them by wolves, which are plenty in that part of the country, and cannot be driven off or destroyed except by traps.—He makes an ointment, composed of gun powder and brimstone, powdered fine and mixed with tar and gurry, or currier's oil. With this he anoints the under part of the throat of the sheep. It must be renewed as often as the ointment becomes dry, or loses its moisture, which will be four or five times in a season.—He says he has lost no sheep since he has been in this practice, and has often seen the wolves' tracks among the sheep's tracks in the fields. He had a parcel of sheep which had been out a number of weeks, and no care taken of them, except their necks being anointed with this ointment, when he was informed by his neighbour that the sheep were at his house and that early on Sunday morning they came running into his door-yard—he looked out of the window, and saw a wolf among them, who ran from one sheep to another, and jumped upon them, but did not offer to bite any of them. The sheep were brought home, and none of them injured by the wolf.

I thought it advisable to make this communication to the society, as many parts of our country are so infected by wolves that they are obliged to yard their sheep every night to prevent their being destroyed by those voracious animals.